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third which refers to the expedition of Gomez, the twelfth which refers to Panama—in the text Santa Cruz advises the construction of a canal across the Isthmus—the fourteenth which refers to the La Plata region, and the fifteenth which refers to the Strait of Magellan.

E. L. STEVENSON.

*Narratives of New Netherland, 1609-1664.* Edited by J. FRANKLIN JAMESON, Ph.D., LL.D., Director of the Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington. [Original Narratives of Early American History.] (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1909. Pp. xxi, 478.)

THIS volume satisfies a long unfilled want. The historian, the historical novelist, even the genealogist interested in early Knickerbocker families, will find it a most satisfactory addition to their library. Those studying the North American Indians of the early colonial period cannot pass by this valuable compilation.

The *Narratives* contain in a handy volume most of New Netherland's history antedating 1638, and much of the later history which, before this publication, could only be got at by ransacking the libraries for various works, not always easily accessible.

The foot-notes are helpful and the introductions to the "pieces" contain interesting criticisms and discussions about the relative value of the piece as an historic document, as well as other matters, and often refer to other original sources of information concerning the history of New Netherland, not in this volume.

The implied allegation that the "Description of the Towne of Mannadens" was the work of a non-English traitor is refuted, not only by much other internal evidence, but especially by the writer's rendering of Fort Orange as Forterain, of Sopus or Esopus as Soppase, of Stuyvesant as Stazan, etc., errors no Dutchman would have been guilty of. Writers of English origin and apologists for English aggression are continually endeavoring to gloss over the English usurpation of New Netherland by disseminating the fiction that the New Netherlanders were so tired of their own government that they welcomed English rule. The New Netherlanders loved to quarrel with their governors and to accuse them of various misdeeds (see the "Representation of New Netherland", pp. 293-354 of these *Narratives*), as all oppositions will do, but this did not imply a predilection for English rule.

The translations are reliable, which is more than can be said of most that have gone before. Two instances only. The clause, correctly translated here on p. 84, "Every one there who fills no public office is busy about his own affairs" is rendered in the *Documentary History of N. Y.*, III. 43 (octavo edition), "There is another there who fills no public office; he is busy about his own affairs." The clause correctly translated here, on p. 233, "and coming here he could not dispose

of his wines here either, because here was a prize laden with wine which the Company had captured", is misleadingly mistranslated on p. 121 of the *Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society* (1857), second series, vol. III., part I., "and coming here he could not expose his wines for sale, because here was a tax upon wines which the Company had established."

The *Narratives* is remarkably free from errors. A close inspection showed but four. Claes Smits on p. 213 (note) should be Claes Swits. The fourteen English on p. 282 should be forty, but this may be a mistake in the original. Kill von Kull on p. 103 (note) should be Kill *van* Kull, as on p. 19, or perhaps more correctly Kill van Coll. Herr Stuyvesant on p. 349 is a misprint for *Heer* Stuyvesant. The clause "who has no interpreter" on p. 374 should read "who needs no interpreter".

We cannot believe all that their opponents averred against Kieft, Stuyvesant, and the West India Company. Does not the editor's arraignment of them on p. 289 seem to be too severe, especially in the light of the correspondence and other documents? The real burden of the charges was that New Netherland, on account of its small population, was in danger of being swallowed up by the English; further that all legislative, executive, and judicial authority centred in the Council of New Netherland, who were Company's officers. Had the "Remonstrants" confined themselves to exposing the absurdity of this condition without bringing in entirely irrelevant matter and unsupported charges they would have received a respectful hearing, and might have succeeded in bringing about a change in the constitution, though it is difficult to see how even this could have much benefited population and averted the dreaded absorption of New Netherland by the English.

DINGMAN VERSTEEG.

*The History of Political Parties in the Province of New York, 1760-1776.* By CARL LOTUS BECKER, Professor of History, University of Kansas. [Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 286.] (Madison, Wis. 1909. Pp. 319.)

THIS essay was presented at the University of Wisconsin in 1907 as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The author explains in the preface that he has crystallized materials which were originally collected with an intention to write a history of the nominating convention in the United States. With such an object in view Professor Becker evidently began work by examining the sources of information concerning nominations and elections in the city and colony of New York during the years 1765-1776. The choice of period was wise. It was a time when committees representing various political factions were named and elected in mass-meetings, and gradually evolved an extra-legal system of government. In the heat of this struggle the